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allegations and their forms, amounts practically to a new chapter. The revision of the index makes it somewhat more extensive, while a substantial elaboration in the details of the table of contents makes it much more valuable. Another useful change is the insertion of black-lettered titles to the individual sections.

C H. O.

NOTES TO THE SPANISH CIVIL CODE showing changes effected by American legislation, with citation of cases from Philippines Supreme Court. By Charles A. Willard. Manila: E. C. McCullough & Co., Inc. 1904. pp. xi, 106. 8vo. With which is bound a Translation of the Civil Code in force in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Division of Customs and Insular Affairs. War Department. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1899. pp. vi, 322. 8vo.

At the time of the occupation of the Philippines by the United States in 1898 the law in force upon the islands was derived chiefly from the Spanish Civil Code, which had been effective there since 1889. In 1901, however, the Philippine Commission enacted a Code of Civil Procedure in Civil Actions, many of the provisions of which superseded the provisions of the Spanish Code. Changes in methods of administration and in the functions of public officials, introduced by acts of Congress and by independent orders of the Philippine commissions, likewise operated to alter materially the effect of many articles of the code which were applicable originally to conditions under the Spanish domination. It is the purpose of Mr. Justice Willard's work to note the instances in which the Spanish law has thus been repealed, or modified by necessary implication. Each article of the code is taken up separately, and those which have been abrogated, or limited in effect, are commented upon. The authorities upon which the annotation is based comprise the two codes, the acts of Congress and the commissions, and the works of the Spanish commentators, Manresa and Alcubilla. There are also frequent references to the decisions of the Philippines Supreme Court, of which Mr. Willard is a member. The statements of the author often follow manifestly from a comparison of the civil code with subsequent legislation; and where they do not, they seem to be founded on sound logic and consistent with the little authority available. The comments are concise, and the result of the discussion is stated clearly at the conclusion of each article. For convenience of reference a copy of the civil code is bound with the notes. Coming as it does from one in authority the work should prove a valuable aid in overcoming the difficulties attendant upon the practice of such a complex system of law as exists in the Philippines.

THE LAW OF TORTS: A Treatise on the Principles of Obligation Arising from Civil Wrongs in the Common Law: to Which is Added the Draft of a Code of Civil Wrongs Prepared for the Government of India. By Frederick Pollock. Seventh Edition. London: Stevens and Sons, Limited. 1904. pp. xxxviii, 679. 8vo.

The present edition of this standard text-book was called forth by the decision of the House of Lords in *Quinn v. Leatham*, just as its predecessor, the sixth edition, owed its justification to the case of *Allen v. Flood*. Practically the only changes made in the text in the last two editions have been in the section where the general principles involved in these two cases are discussed. The changes made in the law by *Quinn v. Leatham* and recent decisions of the Court of Appeal on allied topics are pointed out in the present volume with clearness. The eminent author still believes that motive is not a determining factor under the present English law, and that the element of combination has not the importance it is believed by some to possess, and was not the distinguishing feature of *Quinn v. Leatham*. He adheres to the opinion expressed in the sixth edition that "a special right not to be disturbed in one's business is not known

to the law." He suggests the following as a solution of the whole question, "that, generally speaking, persuasion and advice are free and of common right; but that, when persuasion is acted upon to the damage of a third person, such damage being intended by the persuader or a natural and probable consequence of the act, the persuader is liable to an action at the suit of the person damaged if he has either used unlawful means, such as intimidation (whether open or disguised as persuasion) or corruption, or procured a criminally punishable or fraudulent act; and that he is also liable, but subject to exception in the nature of privilege, if the act procured was a breach of contract or a merely civil wrong not involving breach of the peace or fraud."

In addition to these changes in the text the index has been revised and cases decided since the publication of the sixth edition have been added to the citations in the footnotes.

COPYRIGHT CASES. — A Summary of Leading American Decisions on the Law of Copyright and on Literary Property, from 1891 to 1903; together with the text of the United States Copyright Statute, and a Selection of Recent Copyright Decisions of the Courts of Great Britain and Canada. Compiled by Arthur S. Hamlin. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1904. pp. vii, 237. 8vo.

"The purpose of this compilation," as declared by the editor, "is to bring together, for convenient reference on the part of publishers, authors, and others interested in copyright property, a summary, as comprehensive as is practicable in a volume of such compass, of the issues that have arisen and the decisions that have been given under the statutes controlling copyright and literary property, since the enactment of the International Copyright Law of 1891." The scope of the collection is indicated by the title-page. All the American decisions on points of substantive law between the dates named are included, as well as the decisions of the Treasury Department upon the importation, under the copyright law, of books and works of art. Only the more important recent English and Canadian cases are included in the collection. The work of the editor has been in the main well done. The cases are abstracted with sufficient fulness for practical purposes and with great clearness. The arrangement and classification of cases are admirable and render easy the finding of any desired point settled upon authority. In some of the footnotes the editor has pointed out inconsistencies in the cases and has given his own views in connection with authorities cited. If a criticism upon the footnotes might be ventured, it is that the citation of a case included within the collection is not followed by the number of the page at which it can be found. This omission makes necessary continual reference to the index of cases. On the whole, however, the book is likely to serve well the laymen for whom it was intended and can be recommended further to the student who desires to acquire without extended study a knowledge of the present condition of copyright law.

THE UNITED STATES AND PORTO RICO, with special reference to the problems arising out of our contact with the Spanish-American civilization. By L. S. Rowe. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1904. pp. xiv, 271. 8vo.

The author of this book as former chairman of the Porto Rican Code Commission writes as one having authority. The merit of his book can best be shown by giving a brief abstract of its contents. According to the "Insular Decisions" Porto Rico is not a foreign country within the language of the Dingley Tariff Bill, nor is it a part of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution. Citizens of Porto Rico are not citizens of the United States. Unhampered, then, by a number of constitutional limitations, Congress estab-